LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Continued from Second Page.

TRIBUNE," in THE WEEKLY of the 28th ult., brings pleasure; yes, deep joy; born of honest love and sympoly for The Tribune and the Right. The Tribune is all right now; fears are gone, doubts are removed. Thank you in the name of those who have differed with you temperarily, and not seriously. God bless you.

Pl. Collans, Colorado, Jan. I, 1878.

A DELIGHTED READER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I read this evening your noble editorial of The Tribuxe in this day's issue, and at once laid down the paper to express to you my intense delight in finding that it was still to be The Tribuxe of, Horace Greeley. I loved him and I loved his paper, and I felt makes at what might be the result of efforts to divert my favorite from the way of its great founder. I than you deeply for the assurance that the designs I feared have "come to grief."

Z. T. Galt.

Reading, Pa., Dec. 20, 1872.

INDEPENDENT CRITICISM. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Now that the struggle for the control of your journal is so fortunately terminated, I trust you will not consider it impertinence if as a daily reader of THE TRIBUNE I express the hope that it will be in future an independent newspaper. We need constantly such critical articles as that in a recent issue on Secretary Boutwell and the Syndicate. The class that it is possible to influence can probably be more readily reached through The Trinune than by means of any of the opposition press.

Boston, Dec. 21, 1872.

VIGOR, LIFE AND BREADTH IN THE OLD SHEET. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Permit me to congratulate you. Apart from the admittedly irreparable loss of Mr. Greeley, the result, I conceive, could not have been better. I read THE TRIBUNE article yesterday with great satisfaction. There is vigor, life, and breadth in the old sneet yes, and its announced position—that in which Mr. Greeky's natural independence and conscious strength impelled him to put it—affords the most fermidable promise of usefulness and power in the future that could possibly 3.7.0. There is vigor, life, and breadth in the old sheet yet, and be given. Bullimore, Dec. 24, 1872.

THE RING WHICH WE LIKE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I feel sure that THE TRIBUNE is to be a power, and a success. Your editorial of the 21st has the ring which we like. Give us a paper like that of the past, with the motto which was, ever, Horace Greeley's:
"Courting the favor and deprecating the wrath of none."
That "base campaign slander" concerning the Crédit Mohilier business, now speaks unmistakably for your good sense and honesty in pushing it forward so unremittingly. Developments are opening the eyes of people; and the independent press and public men are to be leaders of the future.

N. D. PRATT. Oliceland, Dec. 23, 1872.

REJOICING AFTER SADNESS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Truly "no man can foresee what a day may bring forth." Monday, until we received that day's paper, and for several days previous, our hearts were made sad by the then recent events affecting the future centrel and character of THE TRIBUNE. We had, with centrel and character of THE TRIBUNE. We had, with many thousand others, I apprehend, decided that we could not support the paper under the proposed control. But with the announcement and assurance of Monday, by still more recent events, that the paper is to be in the hands of the immediate friends of its illustrious founder, and is to be conducted on the principles and in the spirit of his councils, we again rejoice, and wish its million readers a Merry Christmas, all the world over. A subscriber to the daily since 1855.

Norwich, N. F., Dec. 25, 1872.

JOHN HAMMOND.

"A WONDERFUL PAPER." To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I must express to you my great satisfaction at the sterling, progressive, and uncompromising attitude of THE THIBUNE. Coming here last Fall, and ordering a New York daily, I, of course, selected THE TRIBUNE, the newspaper "founded" by my old friend Greeley, whose fortunes (political) I had chosen to follow, to the scorn of my former political friends. I voted for Mr. Greeley and read THE TRIBUNE. I am proud of that vote, and THE TRIBUNE, in my estimation, is a wonderful paper. Exhaustive in its efforts to spread the news, fearless in its efforts to expose fraud and dishonesty, and vigorous in its expression of opinion—a reading world will not full to appreciate it.

Morrisania, N. F., Jan. 18, 1873.

J. W. BARKER.

PRACTICAL APPRECIATION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I do not know that I can in any better way show my appreciation of the dignified and elevated stand that you have taken in regard to the management of THE TRIBUNE than by inclosing the amount of one year's subscription for the Daily, with the request that you mail it to this Company. All of the clerks are young men, and while I desire to have them remain Republicans in principle, I also desire to have them read a paper elevating in tone, and ready to combat the errors of the party in a manly and dignified manner without the use of "slang" or abusive language so common with journalists of the present day.

Accept my best wishes for your success,
A. B. Strong, President Union Rolling Mill Co. Cleveland, O., Jan. 13, 1873.

FAIR SAILING NOW AND NO FAVORS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I feel very much gratified to learn that THE TRIBUNE is to remain in the care of its natural friends. What kind of a TRIBUNE would it be with as editor some time-server of the Administration? I have worked for the old paper from the start, having received and forwarded the money for it in Racine, Wisconsin, for nearly 20 years, and I never yet, to the best of my knowledge, have received any pay except the pleasure of read edge, have received any pay except the pleasure of reading it during the 30 years that I have taken it. My wife and I were both sorry when Mr. Greeley was nominated and accepted as candidate, for it seems to be true that the more a man does for his country the more will be exacted. But go ahead, I trust there will be fair sailing now and no favors asked. Ifind a good many elderly geople would prefer a little larger print. E. A. RODY. Sparta Centre, Mich., Jab. 7, 1873.

INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM NEEDED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I have been a regular reader of THE TRIBUNE since the opening of the last Presidential campaign, and I am glad to say that I am a supporter of the principles which it has vindicated since that time Though they have not yet been successful, still I have not despaired of their ultimate triumph. I am glad that you have been able to maintain a steady course in the recent contest for a change in the policy of THE TRIBUNE. and I hope you may continue in your present direction.

An independent journalism is what our country needs.

I was a supporter of Mr. Greeley during the recent
campaign: I talked for him and wrote for him, and if
his paper and his principles were to be sacrificed now to
the party which opposed and maligned him, I would feel
that my own efforts were useless and lost.

ROBLET I. ROBLETS ROBERT L. RODGERS.

Sandersville, Ga. Jan. 10, 1873. JOURNALISM OF THE RIGHT SORT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is very gratifying to life-long readers of the journal founded by Horace Greeley, and especially to those who have sharply dissented from such things it its recent policy, to see with what journalistic vigor and breadth the new era of the paper is entered upon. I gladly confess that criticisms which I have made the past season are swept entirely away by this new departure, and that I resume my faith in the newspaper which, in the last great crisis of human affairs, the France-Prussian War, got well shead of every journal in the world and, spite of being behind 3,000 miles of ocean, actually told Great Britain and the Continent, as well as America, the fullest and best daily story of the war. I take particular satisfaction in seeing with what intelligent and hearty emphasis you greet new facts now coming up in human affairs. That is journalism of the right sort.

New-Haren. Jan. 18, 1873.

YALE.

THE GATES OF HELL SHALL NOT PREVAIL

AGAINST IT.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Thank God! THE TRIBUNE is not gone Since the announcement that outsiders had got control of a majority of its stock, I had felt as badly almost as when I heard that Mr. Greeley must go from among us. But was n't I happy this merning when I opened the paper and read: "A large majority of the stock is to-day permanently concentrated in the hands of Mr. Greeley's chosen editorial associates-men whom he trained," &c. You know how good Mr. Greeley felt when he really enjoyed a thing, and therefore will understand my feelings. The glorious old TRIBUNE forever, say I. I have no fears that THE TRIBUNE is to languish for want of support. It is anchored upon truth and justice, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.

Buckwar: **BROCKWAR***.

Waterlown, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1872.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Your Lawrence subscribers are rejoiced to hear that THE TRIBUNE is to be the independent paper in hear that the tribers is to be the independent paper. Mr. Greeley wished it to be, free and untrammeled by party cliques. I, for myself, congratulate you on your taking charge of the paper. I hope you will deal out your blows right and left, as Mr. Greeley used to do, when he saw corruption in either party. Public opinion will sanstain you if you only aim at reformation and the public's good. May God help you in your undertaking is the wish of one who has been a TRIBUNE reader for the last 19 years. Our subscription will be outlest month, and some of the Lawrence subscribers would like to have Mr. Greeley's portrait to hang in their houses. Could you not, by adding something to the price of subscription, arrange shat those who wished for the portrait could get it with

next year's subscription! I could write you a volume about my landing in New-York almost 20 years ago in debt, and how I got a house under the twitton of Mr. Greeley, but I will spare you. I send this expression of my sincere gratitude to all connected with The TRIBUNE.

Lawrence, Mass., Jan. 6, 1873.

JOHN RUSHY.

"IT WOULD ALWAYS KEEP AHEAD OF ME." To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Permit a word of congratulation to you and the readers of THE TRIBUNE that the life labor of Horace Greeley is to live after him; that the good fight

which he fought is to continue vigorously.

For nearly 20 years I have read TRE TRIBUNE, and the only fauit I have ever found with it, is that it would always keep ahead of me, and come out right, leaving me chagrined at my fault-finding. It is my candid opinion that no man of our day was so thoroughly misunderstood at times as Mr. Greeley, simply because, being a politician, he did not do as others did. People could not comprehend that, although a politician, he was not and could not be a demagogue. But he is gone, and our countrymen, and, indeed, the world, will feel his loss; for. in my judgment, his was the strongest, surest, and safest light of the present day. May those who now succeed him in the conduct of THE TRIBUNG be as fearsucceed him in the conduct of THE TRIBUNE be as rear-less and courageous as he was, and when their time, too, shall come to go home, the tears of a grateful people shall attest how well they followed the example of their dead leader.

Wauvatasa, Wis., Jan. 3, 1873.

WHAT A JOURNAL SHOULD BE.

To the Editor of The Tribune: SIR: I have been a reader of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for a series of years, and it comes the nearest to my ideas of what a journal should be of all the spapers have the second of the second be more revolting to the readers of THE TRIBUNE than to see it turned into a party organ. The question appears to have been settled that THE TRIBUNE is to remain in the hands of Mr. Greeley's chosen editorial asso-ciates, men whom he trained for this particular duty, and who are now to continue the work from which he was so suddenly called away, and whose ambition is to make THE TRIBUNE of the future what Horace Greeley would have made it if God had spared him. Do this, and you will have an enduring monument to his memory, one that will fill many a TRIBUNE reader's heart with a deep gratitude for your efforts. The prospect is, that the circulation of THE TRIBUNE will grow in our section. A. P. East Calais, Vi., Jan. 8, 1879.

THE TRIBUNE SHALL LIVE AND FLOURISH. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I have been for 25 years a thoughtful reader of THE TRIBUNE, and a thorough believer in Hor-nce Greeley as ithe noblest American of them all. His defeat and death filled me with unspeakable sorrow. Who of the hundreds of thousands of the old TRIBUNE family but read with gratitude and joy that "this shall be the same Tribune that fought so bravely for human freedom, for equal rights, for the cause of the poor, for the advancement of the humble, for the education of the ignorant, for the succor of the homeless;" and who of them all but said with a full heart, THE TRIBUNE shall

them all but said with a full heart, THE TRIBUNE shall
"live and flourish," and the inscription "upon the stone
which covers the ashes "of Horace Greeley shall be "intelligible" to and read with gratitude by Americans
through all coming time.

I ardently wish I had a few weeks to give to THE
TRIBUNE. It would be a work of love to extend its
beneficent influence among the specific. I am confined
to the school-room, but I shall help you all in my power
in this neighborhood so long as you keep the course
marked out by Horace Greeley. Please send me your
prospectus and posters.

Berlin Haghts, Ohio, Jan. 5, 1873.

We Cheff Ley AND THE TRIBUNE.

MR. GREELEY AND THE TRIBUNE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I heartily rejoiced to learn that THE TRIBUNE is to be in the future what it has been in the past—an independent Republican journal. Mr. Greeley's outspoken convictions on all subjects, whether it suited partisan interests or not, gave The Tribune a character no other paper in the land possessed. It was this that gave it the great power it ever held over Republicans, and for the simple reason that they learned to know its able head could do naught else than be faithful to public

interests, and truthful at all times.

Mr. Greeley and I met in your city in 1831 or 1832, as printers, and the friendship growing out of this accident-al meeting was not broken off while he lived. He was the purest and brightest young printer I ever knew. I felt the loss of Clay and Webster, and much more that of Lincoln; but Greeley's has so saddened me, begotten such a grief that it seems at times I shall not be able to throw it off. Not altogether because he was my personal throw it off. Not allogether because he was my personal and political friend for forty years, but for the further reason that his former political associates should surface outright the purest and ablest public man in the nation. The vampires who led off in this did not mean to glorify our martyr, yet his laurels are made greener, and his fams brighter, by the manner of his death. E. GUYER. Highland, Bradford Co., Pa., Jan. 6, 1878.

MR. GREELEY FORETELLS THE END OF MAXI-MILIAN'S GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Permit me to offer you my heartfelt congratulations on the success of your efforts to keep the management of THE TRIBUNE under the control of Mr. Greeley's friends. My acquaintance with Mr. Greeley began in 1859, soon after the John Brown raid. During great just conflict with the South I met him very often, and have always been on terms of the warmest friendship with him, and have felt the profoundest respect for his exalted qualities of head and heart. About the close of your war with the South I was offered a position on the Medical Staff of the Mexican Army. Before accepting. I asked Mr. Greeley's advice, His reply evinced such remarkable foresight that I copy it:

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1865. NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, NEW-YORK, July 71, 1800.

DYAR DOCTOR: My present impression is that Max will root out Juser and the Republicans, to be rooted out himself, in turn, by the next move of revolution, and whether by the Clerical or Liberal party I cannot now guess. Max. will stand so long as Napoleon sends him troops and fools lend him money; when these resources fail he goes down. I suspect it is not yet time for you to go to Mexico to help the Republic. Yours.

Horace Greeley.

Dr. A. M. Ross, Toronto, U. C. Dr. A. M. Ross, Toronto, U. C.

I consider the death of Mr. Greeley the greatest misortune that has befallen your country since the death of the death A. M. R. f President Lincoln. Toronto, Canada, Jan. 3. 1873.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE SOUTH. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: As a Southerner, allow me to congratu-

late you on having been able to circumvent the machinations of THE TRIBUNE's enemies. It would be falsehood m me to say that THE TRIBUNE had ever been a favorite paper in the South, but its manly, fearless, spirited, ay, magnificent management during the late canvass has placed it high in the regard of those who, captiously, perhaps, subscribed for it when it was pending. Its edi-torials and its management during the Summer and Autumn soared a long way beyond the ordinary speaking and writing of the present day. There was a breadth of chest about it which made its readers feel that he who stood at the helm feared none of the little gales that blow up from fanatical platforms and journals. We all know what Mr. Greeley was. He fought his fight manfully and well, but the laws of nature do not provide for one man meeting all contingencies. The hour and causes of his death were the natural, full and just fruition of his life; the law of it was fulfilled and

just fruition of bis life; the law of it was fulfilled and expended; the same may be said of Lincoln. To have lived longer would have been to have failed; as it is, his life was a grand; uccess.

As a thing of feeling it is right for you to speak of Mr.-Greeley as you do, but as a matter of policy it is entirely unnecessary. Your readers will stick to you because you have already elevated them, and they instinctively cling to you; their not having voted for Mr. Greeley has nothing to do with the future of TRIE TRIBUNE or with you.

THE TRIBUNE has been the only public medium through which the future statesmanship of our country has been at all indicated since the late war. Through other sources spasmodic glimmers have appeared, but they were wanting in the true ring.

WILLIAM FALCONER.

Pensaccia, Jan. 8, 1873.

THE TRIBUNE PAST AND FUTURE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: A week or two ago we feared that we had lost THE TRIBUNE, for it could not be THE TRIBUNE we had known and prized if an enemy of its Founder stood at its helm. But your editorial of Dec. 27 has reassured us. For 20 years we have been attentive readers of THE TRIBUNE, and in that long period we can recall but few instances wherein we dissented from the frankly expressed opinions of its editor. And from year to year we saw with gladness the large heart and the active brain gaining strength for conflict with every form of oppression and wickedness. In the Slavery agitations preceding the Rebellion—in the strife and turnoil of the first years of the war, we felt that freedom had no nobler champion, the oppressed no braver defender. How vividly does memory recall the dark cloud that shadowed the land to the Winter of '62 ! Many fields had been red

with the best blood of the nation-many homes were shrouded in mourning; but from the many battle-fields came no shouts of victory to encourage the Northern heart. Worse than this was the apathy everywhere apparent. A moral incubus seemed paralyzing the conscience of the people. In the halls of Congress, in the newspaper press throughout the land, in letters home of officers and soldiers, seemed echoed the popular sentiment: "Bave the Union and leave Slavery intact." Men and women old-time abolitionist looked on with fear and dismay. With prophetic eye they saw that now was the day of grace for the North. Would the people refuse to hear God's voice ! Then came that carnest plea, "The

prayer of 20 millions." Those clarion tones penetrated the duiled cars, roused the slumbering conscience, and the hearty response of the people gave to the President

strength and courage to issue his righteous proclamation. From that time onward victory was inscribed upon our

Many times thereafter was Mr. Greeley's voice the bugle note of the conflict, always in the advance, always on the side of justice and humanity. When the white wings of peace cace more brooded the land, when jus-tice had secured the rights of the freedmen so that our old-time declaration "all men are created equal" was no longer a mockery, then was his voice heard calling for brotherly reconciliation. When he became the choice of the Republicans assembled at Cincinnati what could seem more natural than for those who, watching his course, had ever found him in the vanguard of right, to accept him gladly as their standard bearer! With so stanch a Republican, so brave and pure a patriot, so honest a man, surely little fault could be found, and we congratulated ourselves on the prospect of a peaceful congratulated curseives on the prospect of a pencetrul campaign. Alasi alas for our pleasant dreams! How rudely were they dispelled! How soon was the fand aflame with bitterness and hate! Calumny after cal-umny was sown broadcast over the land, and, like the grain of mustard seed, multiplied a thousand fold. Then from the ranks of culture, from those in priestly garb, from the old-time Abolitionist, came flaming appeals to the masses to stand by the Administration, and thus save their country from the dire perils that menaced it. Artlent its hand to the vile purpose of making hideous and repulsive the well known features of the henored editor. These basest of fabrications—these vilest of calumnies did their work only too well. Not unlike the whiriwind's resistless sweep was their effect upon the moral nature. Reason and conscience slept, and passion reigned supreme. Befue the Summer waned, at least two-thirds of the young men and women of the land looked upon the Liberal candidate as a traitor of the deepest dye, and no epithet was too vile to attach to his name; no condemnation too severe to pronounce against him. No wonder that the peor, tired heart, weak from its many bruises, broke at last! I do not envy the silent thoughts of his villifiers, when they knew that their wicked thrusts had pierced to the heart of their victim. I am glad not to have their bitter memories. But, while rebuking, there comes a feeling of pity, for we know who has said: "Whatever ye sow that shall ye reap." It may seem ungenerous to recail these unpleasant facts; but the evil is a growing one—this of blackening the character of political men—a growing curse that looms a dark cloud upon our political horizon. Could there be any more fitting time than the present to bring this truth home to the conscience of political leaders! No one claims for the social defamer and faisifier whiteness of soul. Can a political lie be any purer than a social one! Is the law "Thou shalt not boar false witness" any less binding in public than private life! We have loved The Tribune of the past, because its hatred of wrong-doing did not extend to the doer, and because recognizing in its broadest sense the did their work only too well. Not unlike the whirlwind's

vate life! We have loved THE TRIBUNE of the past, because its hatred of wrong-doing did not extend to the doer, and because recognizing in its broadest sense the universal brotherhood of man. THE TRIBUNE of the future has a grand work before it—to educate the youth of the land up to a higher plane of political morality. Let us hope there is "a good time coming" when truth and justice shall control partisan strife, and the Divine precept, "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you" shall be obeyed alike by leader and people. Lycoming County, Penn., Jan. 24, 1873.

M. M. S. FRIENDLY PRESS COMMENTS. THE TYNDALL SHEET EQUAL TO A BOOK.

acknowledgments for its extra sheet containing lectures by Beecher, Philips, Bellows, Fields, and Mark Twain, and also Tyndali's lectures. This sheet is equal to a book, and The Tribune deserves to be commended for such a display of taste and enterprise. FULFILLING ITS PROMISE. THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is fulfilling its

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE WIll accept our

promise of making developments in the sciences, discoveries in the arts, &c., prominent subjects in its issue. It has lately published in an extra sheet the six lectures in full of Prof. Tyndall on Light, with illustrated cuts and diagrams, and essays and addresses on various subjects by other eminent persons. CREDITABLE ENTERPRISE.

A very creditable bit of enterprise on the part of The New-York Thibune is the issuance of an extra sheet containing verbatim reports of six famous lectures, viz.: "Compulsory Education," by Henry Ward Beecher; "The Lost Arts." by Wendell Phillips; "Is there a God I' by Henry W. Bellows; "Masters of the Situation." by Jas. T. Fields; and "The Sandwich Islands," by Mark Twain. A more valuable edition of The Tribune was never issued.

TOKENS OF A NEW LEASE OF LIFE. TOKENS OF A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.
From The Christian Union.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE already begins to give vigorous tokens of its new lease of life, from the infusion of young blood. Among other good things, we see it has taken to the republication from its columns of interesting and important documents. Taus, it advertises to furnish, in single sheet, Mr. Beccher's Lecture on "Compulsory Education," Wendell Phillips's "Lost Arts," Dr. Bellows's." Is There a God'i" J. T. Fields on "Masters of the Situation," and Mark Twain's "Letters about the Sandwich Islands"—and all at the preposterous price of three cents! A thoroughly valuable service to the public this, and now for a friendly hint: The principal importance of this service is that it furnishes cheaply the productions of cotemporary genius for preservation.

THE OLD SPIRIT OF PROGRESS STILL IN IT.

THE OLD SPIRIT OF PROGRESS STILL IN IT.

From The Adlenton's (Penn.) Notes.

We notice with pleasure the steady increase within the last few weeks in the number of The Trenunce's friends in this vicinity, and we are reliably informed that it never had more subscribers in this city than it has at this present writing. While The Tribune is not distanced by any of its big city competitors in the matter of news-getting, it has a reputation for honesty and straightforwardness in the enunciation of its views which has not been tarnished in all its history. Mistakes it has made time and again, but it has never been time-serving and deliberately untruthful. It has ever been bold in its utterances, and strong to defend a position taken, but it has not hesitated to proclaim itself "wiser to-day than yesterday," when it has been proved to have got on the wrong track. Thousands of people love the paper for the sake of the great man who made it, and whose genius illuminated its columns; and they are pleased to find that it is now guided by hands that Hornee Greeley trained to be skillful in the work, and Horace Greeley trained to be skillful in the work, and trusted to the last hour of his life. Every fresh issue of the paper proves that the old spirit of progress is in it, and that the one set purpose of making a paper for the people, which has ever marked The TRESUN, is still kept steadily before the minds of its editor and his able corps of associates.

GOOD FOOD FOR LEGISLATORS.

From The Baltimore Gazette,
In the New-Jersey Legislature a Mr. Gaede

In the New-Jersey Legislature a Mr. Gaede introduced this resolution:

Resolved, That is order that this House may show its high appreciation of science and learning, the Sergeant-at-Arms be and be is hereby authorized to furnish to each member 20 copies of the following lectures and discourses: Prof. Tyndali's ix illustrated scientific lectures on "Light and Heat," "Compulsory Education," by Henry Ward Beecker; "The Lost Arts," by Membel Phillips; "Is there as God," by Dr. Bellows; "Masters of the Situation," by James T. Fields; "A Luminous kinposition of the Sandwich Islands," by Mark Twain, as published in Tas New-York Transens.

We are not informed as to whether or not the resolution passed. It shows, however, an advanced state of the legislative mind. It is a rising above stationery, pen knives, and gold pencils, and the little perquisites that usually belong to the people's representatives. Even the inkistands wrenched from their desks, and the towels surreptitiously carried off at the end of a scession, once upon a time, are unworthy of notice. What a judicious mixture the luminous minds of these New-Jersey legislators require—science, religion, politics, and co-temporary history. When they spell out Tyndali's lectures, Beecher's discourse, and Dr. Bellowa's sermon, the utterances of Wendell Phillips on the "Lost Arts," and Fields's and Mark Twain's opinions, what more will there be for them to acquire that will be necessary to perfect legislation! We honor the New-Jersey legislators who disdainfully reject pen-knives and scissors, and eagerly vote themselves this solid reading.

TESTIMONIAL TO CYRUS W. FIELD.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873. CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ .- DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to hand you the following copy of a preamble and resolutions which were unanimously passed at a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held

this day:

Whereas, The principal office of this company is to be transferred to London, and the present directors, excepting Mr. Field, are about to retire from the places which they have filled for nearly 19 years; and Whereas, During all these years Mr. Cyrus W. Field has been associated with them in the direction, and it is to him that the organization of this Company is mainly due; and

to him that the organization of this Company is mainly due; and Whereas, He has labored in its service with zeal and diligence hardly ever equaled, and with a success great even beyond our expectation; therefore, it is Resolved, unanimously, That Mr. Field is entitled to the warness thanks of the directors and stockholders of this Company for his extraordinary labors in their behalf, and none the less that in their performance he has won a reputation coextensive with the civilized world. Resolved, further, That a suitable service of plate be prepared, at our individual expense, and presented to Mr. Field as a testimonial of our esteem and in recognition of his invaluable services to this Company.

I remain, dear Sir, very respectfully yours, E. F. HATFIELD, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1873 E. F. HAIFIELD, jr., eeq., Secretary of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Co.—Dean Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., containing resolutions unanimously passed at the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company. For the generous appreciation of my labors in behalf of the Company expressed in the resolutions. the directors have my sincere and heartfelt thanks For a period of nearly 19 years I have been assowith them, and have always found them carnestly and cordially cooperating for the accarnestly and cordially cooperating for the accomplishment of the enterprise of establishing telegraphic communication between the Old and New Worlds, originally resolved upon at my house on 16th March, 1854, after four consecutive evenings of consultation. Of our struggles and disappointments, through many weary years, I need not speak—they are fresh in the recollection of us all. During all this period the directors, consisting of Messrs. Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marchall O, Roberts, and Wilson O. Hunt, labored with untiring seal for the successful accomplishment of the enterprise, without compensation for their services. Though my connection with them as directors is severed, I shall never forget their uniform kindness to me through the whole period I have been associated with them. And that food may bless every one of them will ever be my carnest prayer. I remain, dear Sir, very truly, your friend, Cyrus W. Fire D. THE CITY'S HOPE.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CHARTER-MAKERS. VIEWS OF REPRESENTATIVE MEN ON THE AMEND-

MENTS NOW BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE. A new charter for this city that will insure the best municipal government has long been an object of desire on the part of the best men of all parties. The charter of 1870 concentrated power in the hands of four men, and this is universally acknowledged to be a failure. The tendency is now toward local self-government in the

largest sense. Immediately after the election in November a Sub-Committee on legislation was appointed by the Republican Committee for the purpose of framing a new Charter for the city, and the result of their deliberations is now before the Committee on Cities of the Assembly. The Committee of Seventy prepared and submitted a number of amendments to the instrument. An abstract of both has been given in THE TRIBUNE. In order to obtain the views of the general public as to what should constitute the main features of a new Charter, leading men of all parties were called upon by reporters of THE TRIBUNE, and the substance of their views and opinions expressed by them is given below. Only the main points advanced are outlined.

SHERIFF BRENNAN'S VIEWS. Sheriff M. T. Brennan thought that it would be better to divide the appointing power between the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen. It had worked well in the main, and he saw no reason why it would not continue to do so. He did not believe it best to center too much power in the hands of one man. It might work well in some cases, but it had a bad tendency, and in the hands of an unscrupulous man would be used to further his own selfish schemes. He thought that the consolidation of the Health, Police, and Fire Departments under one board of commissioners would be productive of good. Were the firemen given the power of arrest whenever they saw a willful infraction of the law, they would prove a valuable addition to the police, and would undoubtedly contribute materially toward the repres-sion of crime, while both could largely aid the Health officers in enforcing the health ordinances. The firemen, a portion of whose duty is to patrol the streets near a portion of whose duty is to patrol the streets near their engine and truck-houses, could be of great aid to the police in discovering burglaries and other kinds of crime, or in aiding in the arrest of offenders. There should be no head of a Department in the Board of Apportionment, as it was self-evident that he would use his position to benefit his own Department at the expense of others. A good Board of Apportionment would comprise the Mayor and the Chief-Justices of the Supreme, Superior, and Common Pleas Courts. He also thought that the new Charter should be framed in the interests of the entire city and not of a faction or party. VIEWS OF JOHN KELLY.

Ex-Sheriff John Kelly believed that the Mayor should have the appointing power, without requiring the con-currence of the Board of Aldermen. He knew that it would be urged that this was giving a greater power to the Mayor in this particular than was possessed by the Governor or the President; but the cases were not analogous. The Senate of the State or of the United States was not subjected to the same pressure as the States was not subjected to the same pressure as the Board of Aldermen, and those bodies were composed, in the main, of a much better class of men than the Boards of Aldermen for several years past had been. One year ago a Board of Aldermen was elected on a Reform ticket, and yet there were serious charges against members, some of which were now under investigation. Confer nower upon the Mayor, and then hold him responsible for the character of his appointments. Give him also the power of removal for cause. Then if bad men were appointed or kept in office the people would know whem to hold responsible. Under the system of appointment and confirmation they could not. Good men might be nominated by the Mayor and rejected by the Board of Aldermen, and this could be kept up until the ring in the Board worried the Mayor into nominating the man of their choice. This had happened on several occasions. The class of men elected had crown steadily worse year after year. The great reason for this is that the municipal elections have become so intermingled with State and Pederal elections that too little care has been exercised in the selection of candidates. The municipal election should be held in May. This would remove it from the tarmoil of party politics, and allow selections to be made from among the best citizens, irrespective of politics. The Charter of 1850 provided for an election in May of each year, and this was continued until 1849, when a new charter was passed. He was not in favor of an election for Mayor and Aldermen each year; once in two years was often enough. The election should be made a holiday. Citizens should be willing to give at least one day in a year to secure a good city government. It was in consequence of the indifference displayed by them that the Municipal Government fell into such bad hands, and the same thing would occur again unless the vicilance of the better class of citizens was continued. Under the charters of the past few years the people had duly possessed the semblance of power. H Board of Aldermen, and those bodies were composed, in the main, of a much better class of men than the Boards

VIEWS OF COMMISSIONER VAN NORT. Commissioner Van Nort said: I cannot agree with the Committee of Seventy in favoring the appointment of three Commissioners instead of one in the Department of Public Works, or in any other depart simply exercises executive powers. This department simply carries out the provisions of the Common Coun cil, the city's legislative body, and the responsibility for failure to respect its enactments should rest upon one person, and not upon three or more, each of whom failure to respect its enactments should reat upon one person, and not upon three or more, each of whom would aim to throw the blame upon a colleague, and so the real author of the failure would never be known. In all bodies there is always a leading spirit who directs the others, but who is unknown to the outside public, while his associates are not willing to admit that their action is not independent. In this way the responsibility is never fixed. When I was connected with the Central Park Commission, eleven commissioners acted at first, but their number was so great that they soon became unwieldy, and the Board was reduced to eight, and under the Charter of 1870, to five, and it was only when one leading spirit controlled the legislation that matters went along smoothly, I thank, however, that there should be more than one commissioner in the Department of Parks, because other questions size beside those that this department has to consider. Questions of taste have to be regarded, and the Parks lade out according to the law of esthetics as well as to that of utility. The Police Department and the Department of Chartites and Correction have legislative matters there is wisdom in numbers. In this respect they differ from the Department, of Public Works, which simply executes, under the direction of its head, according to the legislation of the Common Council, and under the provisions of special laws. In general, I favor the passage of the Republican Charter, although, in some respects, I think it faulty. It la proposed to remove the two Bureaus of the Croton Water should belong to the same department, because the supply and rents and laying of pipes have intimate connection with each other. The Department of Public Works now sends its engineers to examine all applications made for the laying of mains in factories and other buildings, and grants permits after adjudging what the amount of rent should be; the engineer makes his report to the department, leaving outly the actual laying of pipes have intimate conn would aim to throw the blame upon a colleague, and so

VIEWS OF MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

Mayor Havemeyer, in a recent conversation with a reporter of THE TRIBUNE, who had called on him to obtain his views relative to the amendments offered by the Committee of Seventy to the proposed Charter, submitted to the Assembly Committee on Cities by the Sub-Committee on Legislation of the Republican Central Committee, was clear and outspoken as to what he feemed to be the main features of a charter framed in the interest of the people of this city, and not of a party or faction. With reference to conferring upon the Mayor the power of appointing all heads of departments, he said he felt some heads of departments, he said he felt some delicacy in giving an opinion, although his judgment was decidedly in favor of the measure. To carry out thoroughly his plans, the Mayor should have the appointment of the heads of departments, who are, or should be, his lieutenants. Public opinion would be a check on bad appointments. If the public were not satisfied with the Mayor and his appointments, it could displace him at the end of two years by choosing another man. For the same reason he would have the terms of the various commissions no longer than that of the Mayor. They should not hold ever, as is now the case, and as is proposed in the charter of the Republicans.

He was decidedly of the opinion that a clean sweep of the heads of Departments should be made by any charter passed by the present Legislature. He could see no reason why some men should be retained merely because they were Republicans. He was opposed to partisan-

ship. In speaking of the Board of Apportionment and the power it possessed to fix the sum to be raised by the Tax Levy, he said that the Mayor and Board of Aldermene would constitute the best Board of Apportionment. He was in favor of placing power, so far as possible, in the hands of the direct representatives of the people. Next to this plan he favored that of the Committee of Seventy, in requiring that the Tax Levy should be crisicised by the Board of Aldermen and the public, even if they should not have the power to compel a revision or reduction of the estimates. Publicity would have a good officet. The Board of Apportionment was now composed of the Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Department of Parks, and the Commissioner of Public Works. He did not consider it sood policy to have any heads of Departments in the Board of Apportionment. It was untural that each head of a Department should think that his own office would suffer by a reduction of the estimates. Hence he advocated that the Mayor and Aldermen should constitute the Board of Apportionment. One of the clauses in the Republican Charter provides that the Controller shall not question the amount of salary paid to employés in the various Bureaus, or the service rendered. He thought that this was wrong. He believed that the Controller should have a power of revision and correction in this particular; for otherwise the head of a bureau might pay a man \$10,000 per annum for no more important labor than the opening and closing of a door. He had observed in the draft of one of the Charters a provision enabling the Controller to call before him and question orally any contractor relative to contracts for public work. This was all wrong. All communications of any kind should be in writing, for there could then be no dispute as to the terms or the construction of a contract. Under the proposed plan, men would promise fairly and afterward deny all that they agreed to do.

A WORD TO WORKING WOMEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The success of the reception to Miss Emily Faithfull, at Steinway Hall, the other night, was most gratifying to all concerned; and all concerned are consequently in very good humor. Perhaps, therefore, the present moment is the right one in which to say a word to the working women themselves, and more espe-cially to the working girls. Not, just now, to the compar-atively few whose work lies in the fields of art and literature, or even to those who are teaching our future rulers and legislators their A B Cs. God grant that they may teach them the rudiments of common honesty as well! But to the hundreds, nay, thousands, of young girls who to-day in this city, in other cities, and in countless smaller towns and villages are standing behind counters, making dresses and bonnets, doing plain sewing, or in any similar way earning money for themselves or for helpless ones dependent on them. You complain, and justly, that this very work-the

work that duty, as well as necessity, demands of you-

the only work, perhaps, for which you are qualified-

does lower you in the social scale. You say that the girl

over the way, who folds her white hands, sits in the par-lor, and spends her father's hard-earned dollars—even if she has fewer to spend than you have—is often "in society," while you are "out." This is all too true, and we who hear your complaint join in it heartily. Yet is it not, in some instances at least, your own fault as well as the fault of society! Do you strive to raise yourselves intellectually and spiritually as well as socially! Do you clearly understand that no power on earth but your own can make a lady of you! You know well enough you people who are behind the scenes, in milliners' and dressmakers' shops, in sewing-rooms, in lonely garrets, may be—that silks and laces, velvets and jewels, purple and fine lines, cannot make a lady, and that often they only highten the coarseness and vulgarity they cannot hide. You know that the indefinable something that is the very essence and aroms of ladyhood is not in these things. It is not at war with them. There is no special glory in calico or fustian. It is not one of the cardinal virtues to wear "cloth of frieze" when one's purse and one's station render it fitting to wear "cloth of gold." But you know, you girls and women who see

purse and one's station render it fitting to wear "cloth of gold." But you know, you girls and women who see your sisters when they have doffed the smiling society mask, you know that these outside matters are simply the husk—the outer rind. For the true kernel of lady-hood you instinctively look deeper. Yet do you always remember this! The opening of certain houses to you, recognition by certain people, invitations to certain places, will not help you unless you are ready to help yourselves. Like seeks like. If you would associate with people of culture and refinement, you must at least have a longing for culture and refinement, you must at least have a longing for culture and refinement, you must at least have a longing for culture and refinement, you must at least have a longing for culture and refinement, you must at least have a longing for culture and refinement, you must at least have a longing for culture and refinement, you must at least have a longing for culture and refinement, you must at least have a longing for culture and refinement, you must at least have a longing in on son became a favorite of the laddes who pafronized the establishment. She had good wages, dressed suitably yet handsomely; in short, she looked every inch a lady. But was she one? That depends. If it is necessary for a person who aspires to the social position of a lady in these United States of America in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, to know how to spell and to be able to write a letter correctly, not to say elegantity, then she was not. She looked well, she freesed well, she had acquired plenty of surface airs and graces, but she was ignorant of the commonest rudiments of an English education outside of the aritimetic her business actually required. Yet she had a good deal of lelsure; her work was not hard; many of her evening were her own; books were to be had for the paying or even for the asking. There were women in that town who were above, fashion, and who were ready to recognize thei wherever fortine had piaced them. Was it can their fault that this young girl was not received into their houses on terms of perfect equality! Could they lift her to their level unless, or until, she was willing to fift herself, even at the cost of hours of study and weariness, and at the sacrifice of a bright ribbou now and then! "A WORD TO THE WISE." ien! New-York, Jan. 28, 1873.

SYSTEMATIC REFORM.

to the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The New-York Council of Political Reform does not propose to rest on the assumption that reform has been by any means secured because some change of public servants has taken place. The ultimate object can only be assured by placing men in office who nean reform as thoroughly and sincerely after election as before it. The Council proposes to represent the Reform cause with the watchfulness, carnestness, and vigor with which it labored to secure a radical change in the policy and legislation of the city and State, as well as a complete reform in the character of the incumbents of public office. The tendency, after a great campaign, is of public office. The tendency, after a great campaign, is to rest from active labor. The danger from a long and successful hold of power in the hands of any one party is of an almost inevitable gravitation to corruption and abuse. Corrupt and designing men attach themselves to the successful party—whichever it may be—and from their activity, ambition, and selfishness become prominent in organization, the dispensers of patronage, and apeculators in principle. This, to a considerable degree, is the present condition of the Republican party, to which the signantic corruptions of the Democratic party in this city should serve as a warning. Against those corruptions and abountations the Council proposes to wage a continual war. Some independent organization, composed of men of both parties, whose weight and character are a guaranty of carnest and unselfish ends, is necessary to exert a proper supervisory scrutiny and check in public affairs. Political parties must, by their necessities, seek to promoteltheir own ends, and sometimes by the sacrifice of the general weifare. The Council of Reform has associated, and will continue to keep organized. a powerful body of valuable men whose work on behalf of the public is of the utmost consequence.

A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.

New-York, Jan. 21, 1873.

HOMEOPATHS AND ALLOPATHS. to the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The Oneida County Medical Society recently had under consideration a resolution offered by Dr. Edwin Hutchinson, to the effect that the code of nedical ethics should be so amended as to allow "regular" physicians to meet in consultation " all practitioners who are recognized by the laws of this State, whenever called upon by them or their patients." This was an atpathist as an unclean and disreputable person with whom no doctor of the old school can hold intercourse without contamination. The resolution was finally tabled, on the plea that the subject ought to be left entirely to the discretion of the State Medical Society, but a strong to the discretion of the State Medical Society, but a strong sentiment in favor of it was manifested among the Oneida allopaths, and sooner or later the reform it indicates must, I think, come. The new school of practice, whether true or false, is making headway; its professors are not regarded by the laity as quacks and pretenders, and it will no longer do for the heavy-dose doctors to regard them so either. The exclusiveness of the antiquated code of ethics has become ridiculous in this liberal age. Not long ago a homeopathic physician was appointed a member of the Board of Health in one of our American cities, and the local allopathic medical society not only excommunicated one of its doctors who sat with him on the Board, but expelled a second for consulting with the first. Yours.

FAIRPLAY. New-York, Jan. 24, 1873.

HOW THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME IS VIEWED.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: For the information of the public, and

the general good, I think you should publish in pampb-let form the able article headed "Let Well Enough Alone," which appears in your issue of to-day, and throws so much light upon the demerits of the Postal Telegraph scheme-a scheme which a little stock, artfully "placed where it will do most good," may sud dealy saddle upon our country. I think THE TRIBUNE owes it to the people (and to itself, if it would keep pace with its enterprise of last month,) to put pace with its enterprise of last month,) to put this article in more portable and compact shape. Surely the light your appeals sheds upon this extravagant project is of greater importance to us all than the light which Dr. Tyndall illuminated and your columns reflected so brilliantly. An inflated metaphor that—but something?must be pardoned in an ex-reporter, who stood amazed at seeing four-column night-reports illustrated by weod-cuts, and still wonders how it was done. I would gladly buy 50 copies of your article, in pamphlet form, at any reasonable price.

Boston, Jan. 18, 1873.

A VARIETY OF VIEWS AND TOPICS. THOSE CREDIT MOBILIER LETTERS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: "O that mine enemy had written a book," said Job. O that my friend had not written a letter, say all who read the Crédit Mobilier testimony from day to day, and then remember the elaborately precise denials of any connection with that unfortunate corporation with which some of our prominent pollticians filled the newspapers last Fall. The inspiration for these epistics must have been drawn from the famous letter of the Western emigrant, who wrote home a pound, and that they would sit upon the logs and bark as travelers passed by, and who, on being taken to task as travelers passed by, and who, on being taken to task for his Munchausenism, declared that every word of it was true, since many musketoes certainly weighed a pound, if you took enough of thom, and he had often seen the insects sitting on loss and bark by the roadside. By such skillful word-choosing, a Congressman with fifty shares of stock held in trust for him by Oakes Ames can, with a flourish of conscious rectitude, declare upon his honor that not a dollar's worth of stock in any such corporation has ever stood in his name; but, O, Congressman of the future, let not such declarations go upon paper, whatever foolish friends may beg you to do. Words spoken are easily forgotten, and if they get into the newspapers all the world knows that errors in reporting are the commonest of things. But a letter signed Schuyler Coltax or J. W. Patterson, designed to keep the word of promise to the ear, will find a public but too merelless if it be broken to the heart. It is an ugly page in American history this of the Caldwell and the Pomeroy nithery cases in Kansas; the force and frand on both sides in Louisian; the case of Oakes Ames agt. Coltax, Patterson, Wilson et al. Let us turn the leaf over and paste it down as soon as we can. Stealing has never been quite the thing among our public men outside of New-York, at least, but stealing and being caught—that was a disgrace even as far back as the days of Sparta.

New-Hueen, Jan. 30, 1873.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SECOND DISTRICT CON-GRESS ELECTION.

Sir: It will be remembered that the Hon. R. S. Tharin was a regular candidate for the seat of the IIId District of South Carolina, at the time when a famous and furious campaign was waged against each famous and furious campaign was waged against each other by Messrs, C. C. Bowen (white) and R. C. De Large (colored), 'Mr. Tharin forwarded his papers, claiming the seat on various grounds, which were duly referred to the Committee on Elections, and then awaited the result. It is but just to statethat while the other two candidates fully succeeded in rendering each other infamous by the damning proofs of the frauds and majoractice of each, not a syllable has been or can be alleged against the purity and lawfulness of every step taken by Mr. Tharin, who is a native of Charleston, an original Unionist, a member of the Bar there, and is acknowledged to be irreproachable, professionally and personally.

Congress has just decided adversely to the claims of both Mr. Bowen and Mr. De Large, and thus Mr. Tharia looms up as the only eligible caudidate for the seat, which, if awarded to him, will be not unworthity bestowed. Yours.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30, 1873.

STREET SIGNS WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: We lay people rely on the press to re-

dress our grievances. Will THE TRIBUNE, always forenost in good works, stir up our City Fathers on the subect of street signs! Formerly there were signs on the buildings on every corner, giving the name or number of every street or avenue. Next, these were painted on the lamps, which was a great improvement. Next, the

the lamps, which was a great improvement. Next, the lamps were changed from the old-fashioned square frame to the more brilliant globe. But the signs have meantime disappeared. On some of the new lamps small letters are painted on the ledge above the globe; it is impossible to read even these from a carriage; and the lamp-cleaners whirl the globes about so that the few names painted up are tossed into bewildering confusion. The whole system has gone to the dogs. A little intelligent direction would place the lettering on the globes, and keep the globes always in their right position. Is this too much to expect of our great Reform City Government!

New-York, Jan. 30, 1873.

TRYING TO INJURE THE TRIBUNE

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Indignant at receiving another newspaper instead of THE TRIBUNE, I drop this note to tell you the way your subscribers are treated. Wesleyan Academy subscribes for THE TRIBUNE and gets it through Academy subscribes for THE TRIBUNE and gets it through some man in Springfield. Very often we get a certain other newspaper instead, and the young men don't want it. After THE TRIBUNE has been on file one day it then becomes the property of whoever bids it off at auction at the beginning of the school term, and it is the paper that is in most demand. I have the right to it this term, and when, as on yesterday and to-day, I am handed that other newspaper for THE TRIBUNE I don't feel in the best of humor. When I want to converse with a friend whose company and sentiments I have learned to esteen, I don't like any man to rudely thrust his presence upon me. This kind of substitution is doubtless meant to be damaging to your paper. The means employed to do this damage are exceedingly dishonorable. Can such trickery be stopped it.

Wilbraham, Mass., Jan. 17, 1873.

NO ANTAGONISM BETWEEN THE TRIBUNE AND

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Among the letters you published, on Saturday, commending your course as an independent journal, was one from a distinguished author, in which he speaks of the "immeasurable pettiness, meanness, ignorance, and Sunday-schooliality of your competitors." dered you published that sentence without a f protest. I have been an admirer of The se since its Log Cabin days. I am never atraid of TRIBUNE since its Log Cabin days. I am never airaid of its influence in my family. The tone of its editorials is high; some of them seem to be written by persons of even religious fervor. I think THE TRIBUNE circulates among this class of men more largely than any other paper. How strange to such persons must it seem to place the Sunday-school work in such a category! There is no nobler work on earth thau that of the Sunday-school.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1873.

STREET RACING.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Cannot the attention of our city authorities be called to the nightly racing. runaways, and reckless driving on Fifth-ave. 1 As soon as night falls this street becomes a race-course for those driving "trot-ters" and for runaway horses driven by intoxicated ters" and for runaway horses driven by intoxicated men, and often by mere boys. During the day-time mounted police patrol this avenue as well as others, but during the night the only "guardians of the peace" about are those on foot, who are of no service whatever in preventing fast and reckless driving, and stopping runaway horses. This state of things renders it unsafe for those crossing Fifth-ave, after dark, particularly for ladies; and that this should be the case in our finest ladies; and that this should be the case in our finest horoughfare and promenade, is a matter of which the Police Department should be ashamed. I am sure that many of our diticens hope with me that our police will stop all fast and reckless driving in our streets.

New-Fork, Jan. 30, 1873.

ORDER.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.'S INVOICES. To the Bditor of The Tribune.

SIR: I was much pleased to see that your paper had some respect for the character and integrity of the much-abused firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. of your city. It is within my own knowledge, while in Europe, city. It is within my own knowledge, while in Europe, that this firm has been in the habit of making contracts of three to five years for many of the goods which they so largely import. These contracts have been, no doubt, fulfilled at less than the current prices, owing to the great advance of wages and coals. Hence their goods have cost them less to import than others in the same business have had to pay when compelled to import at the advanced prices. You will, no doubt, remember that the person introduced into their office by the jamter was able to defeat a contract these gentlemen were about making in Russia for sheet-iron for seven years.

Southport, Conn., Jan. 26, 1873.

O. R. M.

THE ALARM BELL NUISANCE. ro the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Can you or any other mortal being tell the world the use of the banging, clanging fire-alarm bells which now afflict this city ! There was a time when these signals told the firemen in what district to seek s these signals told the firemen in what district to seek a fire. Now, however, an alarm-gong in every engine-house and fire-station does that work. Why, then, should weary or sick people be roused at dead of night, or at any hour of the day, by the discordant clamor of the bells! The thieves who run to a fire can usually flud out where to go, even though the public signals be silent; so even that poor excuse is invalid. People who own houses always find out if their property is in danger before the bell-ringers do. Is there, then, any excuse for a continuance of this insufferable nuisance.

Nete-York, Jan. 30, 1875.

WORKER.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE-THE HON. JOHN

To the Editor of The Tribune Sin: In your article of to-day entitled "Des

SIR: In your article of to-day entitled "Des-mocracy in the Post," you thank the Postmaster-General and others for their efforts in regard to the abolition of the Franking Privilege. It is to be regretted that you did not therein mention the name of John Hill of New-Jersey, who has labored so assiduously in the cause, and to whom we are as much indebted for the result at to any member Congress ever had.

Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1873.

ADVICE TO WOMEN ON FIRE. To the Edstor of The Tribune.

Sin: Can you not impress upon the average female mind the important fact, that if, when their dresses take fire from a lighted match, or otherwise, they would, at once, tamble upon the floor, and roll vigorously to and fro, acreaming ad itoitime the white for assartance, they would, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred avoid even a scorching. Philantheopiat. Catchill, Jan. 29, 1872.